

Mr. Phipps of this city has received telegraphic despatches from Fort Wayne, which represent the cholera as prevalent at that place. Ten deaths are said to have occurred on the 21st inst.; eight on the 22d, and a despatch of the 24th says, "cholera very bad."

Who will bring us a bag of hay on account? We need one, and this is a good time to bring it. First come, first credited!

ANOTHER CIRCUS!—See advertisement of Crane & Co.'s Great Oriental Circus in another column. It will be here on the 13th of Sept.

The Minnesota election for a delegate to Congress, and also a Council and House of Representatives, took place on the 15th inst. The Legislature is to meet at St. Paul on the 3d of September next.

See the advertisements of H. J. & B. C. Hox in this paper. They offer Carpeting, Rugs, &c., of very superior qualities and patterns, at prices satisfactory to purchasers. Call and examine.

The Poor House belonging to Carroll County, was burned on Sunday evening, Aug. 12th, having been set on fire by one of the paupers. Loss to the County \$1000. Superintendent's loss not estimated.

Among the most distinguished officers in the Hungarian army, is the countess Joan Czaky, Colonel of the 13th Hussars, a lady of talents, charms, and bravery. Her aid-de-camp is her sister, Miss Bujakovics, a very dash and effective officer.

DELEGATE FROM OREGON.—The Alta California, of June 25th, says, an election for a delegate to Congress from Oregon had been held, and resulted in the election of Hon. S. R. Thurston, by a majority of 70 votes over all other candidates. Mr. Thurston emigrated from the State of Maine.

We hope in our next to be able to publish the official vote for Governor, Congress, the Convention, &c. One county only (Huntington) remains to be heard from. By the way, the Journal's tables of yesterday morning were remarkably correct! It came within a thousand votes of being correct in several instances! Pretty well,—for the Journal.

A great meeting in favor of Hungary, took place recently at Philadelphia. Mr. Dallas presided. An Address and Resolution passed amid the greatest enthusiasm, calling upon the Government to acknowledge Hungarian Independence. Spirited speeches were made by Judges Kelly and Conrad, Col. Page, Gen. Smith, and others.

The Lafayette Journal says, apparently with perfect confidence, that the democratic majority on the joint ballot will be 24. How does it know? Whig papers, claiming for their party as they do, all the honesty (!) would hardly steal election returns from "locofoco" papers without giving the proper credit, and we are certain the Journal's figures came from our paper. Be honest.

FIRE IN WABASH.—A fire occurred in Wabash, on Wednesday evening the 8th inst., consuming a large frame building, in which were three dry goods stores, two drug stores, several lawyers' offices, and the Wabash Gazette printing office. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

Less than a year has passed since a large fire occurred in that place that destroyed a large amount of property.

THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN GORMAN AND WATTS.—A paragraph has been going the rounds stating that a terrible fight had taken place between Gorman and Watts, the democratic and whig candidates for Congress in the 6th district of Indiana. It seems from the Washington, Ia., Journal that the combat was not with butcher knives as stated, but with paper ballots at the polls! The statement was erroneous in this, also: Gorman was said to be badly wounded, whereas he comes out unscathed, while Watts was so roughly handled that he is thought to be forever done for! This is decidedly a pleasant version than the other, and is moreover the correct one.

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.

We learn that a Division of this Society has been established in this city by an Agent duly authorized by the Grand Convention of the M. P. of the U. States of America. This society, (No. 7.) was duly organized, and the following officers elected: H. J. Bradley, W. S. P. Samuel Delzell, W. R. F. Wm. H. Kams, W. J. S. Samuel Hetselgeser, W. F. S. Wm. Wood, W. T. Wm. Lingenfelter, W. P. John Lingenfelter, I. P. and Emanuel Haugh, O. P. Having received their power and authority from the G. P. of the U. S. in due form, they are legally authorized to hold their meetings and to transact such business as pertains to such institution.

The Society's objects are: "A general diffusion of the principles and sciences governing Mechanics and the Arts, to elevate our brethren in their several callings, and thereby give them the greatest proficiency in their several employments. Extending to apprentices under our care a good education in all that pertains to their employments, that hereafter the Mechanic and Artist may be able to assume a better station in society than has hitherto been their lot. By rendering to each other that mutual aid and assistance which we may need in our avocations, so far as we may do it without wrong to ourselves or families. By a beneficial economy to provide against pecuniary distress during the sickness of its members, and to extend care and relief to their destitute families. To furnish employment to the brethren who may need it, when possible, and to protect each other from the encroachments of wealth or power, which may combine against them, and to secure, as far as possible, remunerating wages for our employment. To cultivate a proper understanding between the employer and the employed, thereby rendering mutual interests, and to prevent the conflicting opposition they have so long and so much assumed. All papers friendly are requested to copy.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 18. THE HUNTERS AND FREE SOILS OF NEW YORK.—NO UNION.—It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches that the two conventions have been unable to agree upon a plan of union, and that the Hunters, believing further attempts useless, resolved, unanimously, to adjourn sine die. So we suppose the fight is to continue a while longer. In this the whigs will rejoice; for it secures to them, a while longer, all the offices and honors of the Empire State. It must be highly gratifying to them to behold the disinterestedness of the *Locos*, and their zealous attachment to principle. Mr. Van Buren was strongly in favor of a re-election of the democratic party. In a letter to Dr. Beekman, dated 11th inst., declaring himself unwilling to attend the Convention, he said: "I am not a man of any proper occasion, hesitated to avow my earnest desire for the re-union of the democratic party, upon the well understood principles of its illustrious founders. No sincere, disinterested friend of those principles can, I think, fail to see and appreciate the advantages to the country in general, while this great Convention is held, from such re-union. I am advised of the existence of any well founded and insuperable obstacle to its accomplishment in our own State, in a way consistent with the honor of both sections."

Such is obviously the opinion and the wishes of the masses of which they are composed; and what is thus desired, though it may be delayed, cannot be ultimately prevented. If these principles are truly represented at the two conventions, and the delegates from each bring into their respective or joint councils, conciliatory, liberal and just feelings, and look only to the true interest of their common country and of what has been their common cause, there can be no doubt as to the result."

Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 30, 1849.

[Volume IX:—Number 12.]

House of Representatives—31st Congress.

The following political division of the members elected to the next House of Representatives we believe to be correct:

	Already Elected.	Dem.	Whigs.	F. S.
Maine	5	2	—	—
Vermont	1	2	—	—
New Hampshire	2	1	1	—
Massachusetts	3	8	1	—
Connecticut	3	1	—	—
New York	1	32	1	—
Rhode Island	—	1	—	—
New Jersey	1	4	—	—
Pennsylvania	8	15	1	—
Delaware	—	1	—	—
Virginia	—	14	—	—
North Carolina	3	6	—	—
South Carolina	7	—	—	—
Georgia	4	4	—	—
Ohio	—	10	8	2
Illinois	—	6	1	—
Michigan	—	2	—	—
Indiana	—	8	1	1
Wisconsin	—	1	—	—
Iowa	—	2	—	—
Missouri	—	5	—	—
Arkansas	—	1	—	—
Kentucky	—	4	6	—
Tennessee	—	7	4	—
Alabama	—	5	2	—
Texas	—	—	—	—
Florida	—	—	1	—
Total	102	102	9	—

	To be elected—Estimate.	Dem.	Whigs.	F. S.
R. Island, Aug. 28	1	—	—	—
Vermont, Sept. 4	—	1	—	—
Massachusetts, Sept. 10	—	—	1	—
Maryland, Oct. 3	3	—	—	—
Ohio, Oct. 9	1	—	—	—
Louisiana, Nov. 5	3	1	—	—
Mississippi, Nov. 5	4	—	—	—
Add number elected	102	102	9	—
Total	114	107	10	—

The next House will be composed of 231 voting members—the delegates from Minnesota and Oregon Territories (Messrs. Sibley and Thurston) not being entitled to that privilege; of which 116 is a majority. Thus it will be seen that the free-soilers will certainly hold the balance of power. Should these members in voting choose candidates from either of the great parties, according to their political affinities, four (Messrs. Wilcox, King, Durkee, and Julian) would probably support the democratic nominees, giving that party 118 votes, and the other six tucked with the whigs, viz: Messrs. Giddings, Root, Buck, Allen, Palfrey, and Sprague—making 113 votes. But it is likely each of the three parties will make their separate nominations, and by giving this triangular character to the contest, baffle all predictions in relation to the organization of the next House.

"The 'good work,' (as Eugene Sue's Indian brigand called the business of taking human life by a peculiar strangling process.) goes bravely on. Proscription for opinion's sake continues to be the chief occupation of Taylor's mercenary cabinet, though before the election, he most solemnly declared he had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish,—had no party purposes to subserve,—would not be the President of a party, nor lend himself to party schemes. A general and thorough system of removals seems to have been determined upon, in spite even of the remonstrance of the whigs themselves, as witness the case of the *Conversville*, Ind., postmaster, published below. This is not an isolated case by any means; there are hundreds such. But who could expect good faith or upright conduct to be observed where such men as Smith and Parker give counsel? The following is from the *White Water Valley*, published at *Conversville*, which is as wholly whig in all its tastes and instincts as any paper anywhere. We commend it to the special attention of all who attempt to justify Taylor or his cabinet:

APPOINTMENT BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Joseph Justice to be postmaster at *Conversville*, Indiana, since Henry Goodlander, removed. In reference to the change in the post-office in this city, we have a few remarks to make. We do not wish it understood that the removal of Mr. Goodlander, who is a democrat, receives the endorsement of the whig party, or even of one of the prominent members of the whig party; for such is not the fact. So far as we have heard an expression of sentiment in this subject, the whigs have been very silent, and we do not think it necessary to say more. A democrat is "honest, capable and faithful," we would not object him from office merely for opinion's sake. We do not so understand the policy of General Taylor's administration—and it certainly is not the principle cherished by the whigs. So far as we know, or believe, Mr. Goodlander has filled the duties of the Jeffersonian rule, adopted by General Taylor; he was HONEST, CAPABLE, and FAITHFUL, and his removal was unequalled for, unfortunate and ill-timed. Through what influence the appointment was obtained we are wholly at a loss to divine. A petition it is said was circulated in select quarters; if this be the fact, the circle must have been very select, for we cannot hear of more than half a dozen men who signed it.

It has been charged by the *Locofocos* that Mr. Parker was instrumental in procuring the removal of Mr. Goodlander—that he was advised of his removal prior to the election, and that he acted in bad faith with the people in declaring there would be no change in the post-office at this place. So far as Mr. Parker's agency in the matter is concerned, we deny, on the best authority, that he had any knowledge of the removal until after Mr. Justice's appointment was received on Friday last; but on the contrary, he was assured by Hon. C. B. Smith, who, it appears has something to do with the appointments in this section of the State, that Mr. Goodlander would not be removed. Relying, therefore, upon the assurances of Mr. Smith, Mr. Parker felt not the least hesitation in denying the charge which the *Locofoco* small-beer-stump-orators were making, that so soon as the election was over, Mr. Justice would receive the appointment of postmaster in this city.

As to the qualifications of Mr. Justice, we doubt not he is "honest, capable and faithful." Personally, we entertain for him feelings of friendship, and believe that he will make a good officer. It is not the man to whom we object. But we think that to make the whig party swallow the lie merely to gratify the caprice of a man who has never been more than a "superannuated" in the whig ranks, and whose political acumen has been considerably sharpened by a clerkship at Washington, is more than we are called on silently to bear. If Mr. Collamer, would, in his appointments for this section consult the good of the whig party, he had better advise with some other than the individual who recommended the removal of Mr. Goodlander; for we can assure him that that was an act which the whigs of Fayette county emphatically condemn.

THE PRESIDENCY.—At the close of the year 1852, we shall have had three non-slaveholding Presidents, each in office four years, and eight slaveholding Presidents, whose united terms of office will amount to fifty-two years. As the non-slaveholders constitute at least twenty-nine thirds of the whole voting population, the inference seems pretty reasonably that not being able generally to find men qualified for the Presidential office among themselves, they have found it necessary to select from the small class of slaveholders who are born with the *Jus divinum*.—*Nat. Era.*

Calix B. Smith.

Quite a long editorial article appears in the State Journal of August 22d, in defence of the anti-slavery position of the Hon. C. B. Smith, and probably with the entire approbation of that gentleman. We have no disposition to interfere with the melancholy duty which it is the Journal's present province to perform,—that of taking care of its dead and wounded; but when it contends that Mr. Smith is not among that class, we suppose we may be permitted to doubt the authenticity of its statement. The very article to which we allude, proves not only that Smith is wounded, but that he is badly wounded. He limps terribly!

The first half of the article labors to show the past anti-slavery professions of Mr. Smith. What need of that? Who disputes them, or who doubts, that previous to the last session of Congress, Mr. Smith occupied the position of an ultra abolitionist? Nobody. That truth is just as easily admitted, as another truth, that Smith proved false to those professions last winter at Washington, is easily and certainly susceptible of being established. Indeed the tone of this very article in the Journal, demonstrates the great change which has been going on in the mind of Mr. Smith, upon this subject, since the election of Gen. Taylor. How sagaciously it condemns the fanaticism, folly and dishonesty of the abolition masses, as well as their leaders, Gott, Giddings, Hale & Co.!

Mr. Smith's defence of his treachery to past professions, may answer to pull the wool over the eyes of whigs who are already mentally blind, but cannot deceive those who have carefully investigated the facts in the case. In our paper, during last January, we proved Smith's treachery from the record, so far as his action on the Gott resolution was concerned. But suppose we had not; and suppose we were willing to receive his present lame apologies as sufficient to justify his conduct in that case,—how are we to account for his equally treacherous conduct in reference to the bill of Dr. Palfrey? That bill was similar in intent to the proposition of Gott, but it was entirely free from those objectionable features, which Smith alleges were contained in Gott's preamble. Smith dodged a vote on Palfrey's bill as well as Gott's. What plan does he put in here?

But it is not necessary to follow up this matter further at present. A vast majority of the people, who read the speeches of Mr. Smith last winter; cannot doubt as to the position he thought it expedient to assume in order to secure the place of Postmaster General. If any do doubt, we refer them to those speeches as well as to Smith's votes, and his refusal to vote, on the slavery question. They are quite as authoritative as any thing which the State Journal may be made to say in his defence.

A letter from the Washington correspondent of the Pa. Ledger, in another column, is interesting, especially in its allusions to the opinions of the Hon. R. J. Walker on the subject of slavery extension. We have no doubt that the position of Mr. W. is correctly defined by the writer, and we therefore place full reliance upon his statements.

By the way, some remarks appeared in the Louisville Journal a few weeks since, which may not be out of place in this connection. The object of the Journal was, of course, to excite odium against Walker and Benton, and to stimulate the anti-emanipulationists of Kentucky to stick to the whig ticket for the sake of slavery. Messrs. WALKER and BENTON.—The *Vicksburg Sentinel* says that it is reported on good authority, that Mr. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, has declared his approval of the course adopted and opinions proclaimed by Mr. Benton—that is to say, Mr. Walker is in favor of the Wilmot proviso and the application of the free-soil doctrine to the new Territory. The *Sentinel* professes to be greatly surprised that Mr. Walker should take such ground. In this we differ with the *Sentinel*. Mr. Walker, in his famous Texas annexation pamphlet, published in 1844, argued in favor of that measure on abolition grounds. He contended that such annexation would prepare the way for the emancipation of slaves in the northern tier of slave States. This view was very taking with those men at the North who, professing to have a great many scruples on the subject of slavery and wishing to sustain the *Locofoco* party, found in Mr. Walker's logic reason why they could with entire propriety do both. Many of these men voted for annexation because they regarded annexation as Mr. Walker did, as a measure calculated to lessen the number of slave States and to shorten the existence of the institution of slavery in the United States.

Mr. Walker, in that pamphlet, proclaimed that slavery could never go beyond the Rio Grande, on account of the unfavorableness of the climate and the people to the system. Gen. Cass quoted this portion of the pamphlet in his famous Nicholson letter to sustain his view of the Texas question. He assumed, to the effect that nature had passed a Wilmot proviso against the extension of slavery into California and New Mexico, and that there was therefore no reason why Congress should undertake to do what nature had already done so effectually.

We do not think that Mr. Walker could experience any very great difficulty in swallowing all the Bentonianisms in relation to slavery, for his published opinions leave no room to doubt that, if he was sincere in declaring those opinions, he and Mr. Benton have no room for fraternal discord on that subject. There is still another reason why we think Mr. Walker has already taken side with Benton, or is prepared to do so, and that is to be found in the coalition between the Free-Soilers and the *Locofocos* in the free States. Mr. Benton will inevitably be the *Locofoco* candidate for the Presidency in 1852, and should be elected, Mr. Walker would doubtless desire to take Mr. Merced's place in the Treasury Department. Moreover, Mr. Walker has often in the warm visions of his fancy seen himself in the executive chair of the nation, and he thinks that, if Benton goes into it in 1853, his turn will certainly come in 1857.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Pittsburgh and Ohio Company have advertised the letting of their line from Canton to Wooster, on the way to the Indiana line north of us. Their present intention is to extend their line to Gallion, 15 miles beyond Mansfield, and 180 from Pittsburgh. * * They expect the Marion, Bellefontaine and Indianapolis road to meet them. * * Before five years there will be a continuous line of railroads from Pittsburgh through the Terre Haute on the western line of Indiana, by the way of Mansfield, Bellefontaine and Indianapolis, leaving Cincinnati some eighty miles to the South.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The railroad from Philadelphia west to Pittsburgh, Wooster, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and ultimately to St. Louis, is steadily and quickly progressing.—*Cin. Commercial.*

We learn that the work is progressing through our State. The 33 miles of bridging and grading between Greencastle and Terre Haute, and the 27 miles between this city and Pendleton, is rapidly approaching a completion, many of the sections being entirely finished.

The Cambridge, Mass., *Chronicle* says that a star of the fourth magnitude was discovered at the Observatory on Monday night last week. It is situated in the vicinity of the "Ura Major," and is supposed to be the same planet which disappeared a short time since. The discovery will no doubt make a stir in the scientific world.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Removal of Gen. Lane. The Louisville Journal, in speaking of the removal of Gen. Lane, of Indiana, from the office of Governor of Oregon, among other things says:

"Ever since Gen. Taylor's election, there has been a good deal of doubt in the minds of many whether he would or would not remove General Lane from the Governorship of Oregon. We know that some of the whigs of Indiana have strongly advised the President against the removal. Not one of them doubted for an instant that he deserved to be removed, but they were in favor of his being left alone as a matter of mere policy. They were apprehensive, that if strict justice should be done him, his political friends would manage to get up a great deal of *locofoco* sympathy for him, and that he might be found very troublesome at home. We know perfectly well that guilty considerations would have no influence whatever upon the mind of the sternly honest and just old man at the head of the Government, and they have had none. Gen. Lane has been removed from an act of Governorship of Oregon, and J. H. Marshall, Esq., of Indiana, is appointed in his place. Gen. Taylor knew that Gen. Lane, in his addresses and publications relative to the battle of Buena Vista, was guilty of the basest falsehoods and calumnies, and of course that he was a thoroughly dishonest and unprincipled man, unfit to hold any office of trust under the Government, and knowing this, his own course was perfectly plain before him. The old hero dares to do and will do what he believes to be right, and leave consequences to others. He would as soon retreat from an enemy as keep an unprincipled man in office from an apprehension that he might, if dismissed, be rendered troublesome or elevated into importance by the cry of persecution and martyrdom."

The morals of the scamp who edits the Journal are plainly indicated in the foregoing. Are they any indication of what are Gen. Taylor's? Look over the Journal article again, reader, and then reflect that Taylor kept Gen. Lane in office for six months, knowing at the same time, according to the Journal, that he was a thoroughly dishonest and unprincipled man, unfit to hold any office of trust under the Government; and further, that with all the boasts of the Journal that Taylor "dares to do and will do what he knows to be right, leaving consequences to others," he did not dare to remove Lane before the August election in Indiana. Now was not the apprehension entertained by the Indiana whigs, and which the Journal says "would have no influence whatever upon the mind of the sternly honest and just old man at the head of the Government," the very thing that induced him to keep back all announcement of Gen. Lane's removal until after the Indiana election? What humbuggery!

But there is another point that more nearly concerns a person at all desirous of maintaining a high, magnanimous, chivalrous character; which is that where the Journal more than insinuates that it was to gratify a *vengeful* feeling on the part of Taylor, that he kept Gen. Lane in office, and call the bear making any counter claim, and call the reader's attention to the following remarks bearing on it, from the Washington Union. They are a biting sarcasm on the high and noble qualities claimed to actuate the President of the United States.

"We informed our readers, in Saturday's Union, that this distinguished general, who has been the hero of the Mexican war—had been removed. The act itself is most disgraceful to the cabinet and the man in whose name they have perpetrated this dark deed of revenge against an able and brave officer. But we have heard a reason assigned for it, which, if true, renders the prescription General Lane even more disgraceful to Gen. Taylor than honorable in the cabinet. Several of the papers supporting the Administration say that he was removed because he had spoken disrespectfully of Gen. Taylor. Of course, the offence occurred before Gen. Taylor was elected, because Gen. Lane, we believe, left the country for Oregon prior to that event. His removal, therefore, was an act of vengeance on the part of the President, and ignoble mind. It belittles Gen. Taylor amazingly, and painfully impresses the mind with the conviction that his sentiments, as well as his intellectual capacities, are not equal to the high station which he fills. What man of high and chivalrous impulses, after achieving the most sublime of all human triumphs, his elevation to the highest and most dignified office of all, would degrade himself by such a mean and low-minded revenge upon an honored patriot and brave man who differed with him in opinion, and perhaps had reflected upon him personally? None: no high-minded man would degrade himself by such conduct, in such circumstances."

"How different was the conduct of Mr. Polk in circumstances somewhat similar? When he came into the presidency, Mr. Wise was minister at Brazil. A mis understanding of Gen. Taylor's views on the growing out of difficulties which occurred in Congress while Mr. Polk was Speaker, and which many thought would have justified Mr. Wise's recall. But Mr. Polk declined to recall him. He said he would be guilty of no act in a high place which would look like revenge for former affronts. He would let Mr. Wise retain his office, and consult his own sense of delicacy and propriety as to his conduct. Mr. Wise retained his office, and perhaps had reflected upon him personally? None: no high-minded man would degrade himself by such conduct, in such circumstances."

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In reference to Taylor's baseness and meanness, the Pennsylvania says— "General Lane was emphatically 'the Marion of the war,' and scarcely less distinguished than Taylor himself. What a spectacle it will be to the traitor Collamer, who voted for the removal of Taylor, to see his arms with disgrace, by recalling our troops before the war was over, holding a place at the right hand of General Taylor—while Hudson, the desperate author of State-sponsored frauds in Louisiana, is a lucrative office, also conferred by General Taylor—the brave and weather-beaten Lane, in the far-off wilds of Oregon, is removed and branded with the brand of this infamous administration."

"Why did General Taylor omit to announce this detestable act until the Indiana election had taken place? He showed little of the soldier by this timid and shrinking conduct. He showed more of the politician, who has done her duty to the country, by rebuking his administration without being instigated to it by the removal of the most cherished son. Gen. Lane will be vindicated by his act, and by the scorn the ingratitude of the present contemptible regency."

TAYLORISM REFUTATED BY AN ORIGINAL.—The *Blue Hen's Chicken*, one of the first papers to nominate Gen. Taylor for the presidency, and always zealous in his support, thus repudiates the course of his administration:

We were among the very first to hoist the flag of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, because we thought him honest, independent and capable—all admit that but for our support he would have lost Delaware—all the independent whigs and democrats for the old hero. We understood from his letters, &c., that he would stand by the government, and would protect the principles of the early Presidents, having no friends to reward—no enemies to punish—we have been disappointed, proscription has been the order of the day. We expected the friends of Taylor to supersede the old hands as fast as the commissions expired but no sooner, except for gross and palpable incompetency or improvidence. The extent of this proscription has been at work, in the appointments the best whigs have been neglected, or treated with contumely. The real friends of Taylor have been almost mocked at, their recommendations utterly disregarded, and the *behests* of an unprincipled clique been taken for the voice of Delaware. But Delaware farmers will not tamely bear to be trampled upon. Democratic whigs have the spirit, the will, and the power to do justice to themselves, when cliques and cabals would put their feet upon their necks like slaves. Remember, tyrants, your doom is coming!

A man's sentiments are developed by his conversation; his judgment by what he withholds.

Letter from Washington.

Election Returns and Causes of the same.—The Hon. R. J. Walker on the Wilmot Proviso and on Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1849. The election returns taller seem to have taken the administration by surprise. The result in Tennessee was not anticipated, though the administration was not ignorant of the fact that the recent appointments to and removals from office are far from giving satisfaction to the Southern supporters of General Taylor. It cannot be denied that the manner in which Gen. Taylor's cabinet have illustrated the old hero's declaration that he had "no enemies to punish and no friends to reward," has disappointed his friends all over the country. There were thousands of voters throughout the Union who were really sick of the practice of proscription and appointment to office "for having done hard work in the party," who believed the system radically wrong, leading headlong to corruption and the commission of all manner of political and social crimes. To these men Gen. Taylor owes his election; and these men now see with surprise, and as we may conclude from recent events, with some degree of mortification, that the number of removals made since March 5th last, is really greater than that made during the same period of time by any previous President, and that the adoption of the federal Constitution. Gen. Taylor has left for his Northern tour. A blessing attend him. I doubt whether any removals will be made during his absence, and sincerely hope that his journey will not only benefit his health, but every faculty of his mind and body.

A foolish rumor is going the rounds of the press as regards the opinions of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. He is reported as having declared in favor of the proviso. This I know to be entirely unfounded in fact. From the moment of the introduction of that measure, Mr. Walker has uniformly declared that such a proviso was wholly unnecessary, and should, therefore, not be adopted by Congress, even if the power were clear and undisputed, which it is not.

Mr. Walker's view of the subject is the same as that expressed by him in his Texas letter of the 8th January, 1844; namely, that "beyond the Del Norte slavery will not pass, because it is prohibited by law." He thinks that the law of Mexico, which prohibited slavery in California, is still in force there—that such is the local law, and that, therefore, it is in his judgment unnecessary and unwise in Congress to attempt, especially under a much controverted power, to do that by a Congressional act, which is clearly done already by the local law still in full force and authority. Mr. W. thinks that to enact the Wilmot Proviso in regard to California would be as inexpedient and unnecessary as to apply a similar proviso to the Canadas in case they should at any time be annexed to the Union. Mr. W. believes that when Territories are annexed to the Union, the pre-existing local laws on the subject of slavery, whether permitting or excluding it, remain in force. His view of the subject is, that if Cuba were annexed to the Union as a Territory, slavery would exist there; because it was established by the local law, and that slaves could be taken from the Southern States of the Union and held there as such; but under the local laws of Cuba, and subject to its laws, and not under the laws of the United States. He thinks that the annexation of California would be as inexpedient and unnecessary as to apply a similar proviso to the Canadas in case they should at any time be annexed to the Union. Mr. W. believes that when Territories are annexed to the Union, the pre-existing local laws on the subject of slavery, whether permitting or excluding it, remain in force. His view of the subject is, that if Cuba were annexed to the Union as a Territory, slavery would exist there; because it was established by the local law, and that slaves could be taken from the Southern States of the Union and held there as such; but under the local laws of Cuba, and subject to its laws, and not under the laws of the United States.

Mr. Walker was the first to declare, in his letter of the 8th January, 1844, that slavery never would cross the Rio Grande, and to give the reason for this prediction, viz: because slavery was forbidden there by the pre-existing local law, which he believed would remain in force. His views were promulgated nearly six years ago, in his Texas letter, and circulated by millions of copies North and South. Mr. Walker, then, simply retains his old position on this subject. The assertion that slavery would never cross the Del Norte was vehemently denied by all the opponents of Texas annexation throughout the North. Nay more, it was denounced as a fraud, put forth to obtain the vote of the people for the annexation of Texas. Mr. W., however, insisted that it was his sincere conviction, and gave that assurance, in the most solemn form, in his Texas letter to the Democracy of the North, openly and with the free knowledge of the whole country. And now, if Mr. Walker, disregarding this assurance, were to advocate the extension of slavery beyond the Del Norte, would he not stand self-condemned of violating a solemn public pledge, made in his Texas letter, upon the faith of which thousands of Northern Democrats abandoned their opposition to the annexation of Texas, and without which, Texas would never have been annexed to the Union? This, as a man of honor, Mr. Walker cannot and will not do; and therefore cannot advocate the extension of slavery into California by stretching over it the local law of some of the States, or by enabling any State to force slavery upon the people of California, against their almost unanimous voice, and in opposition to the prior law abolishing slavery within its limits.

Mr. W.'s desire, the first, has been to admit California as a State; leaving to the people, in forming their State Constitution, the right (which he thinks none can dispute to any State) to decide whether slavery shall or shall not exist within her limits; avowing, however, at the same time, his own clear and unobscured conviction that the people of California, in forming their State Constitution, will do so, and do declare by a provision inserted therein, that slavery shall never be re-established within their limits, by the people of California, will be much more effectual and certain than any proviso, under the disputed power claimed for Congress, and which, even if constitutional, she could reject at any time when States are forming or amending their State Constitution.

Whatever, then, may be thought, either in the North or the South, of Mr. Walker's views on this subject, as regards the extension of slavery beyond the Del Norte, they are precisely those openly communicated to the people of the whole Union, in his Texas letter of the 8th January, 1844. From the proclamation of Gen. Riley, of June last, to the people of California, issued under the authority of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, it is obvious that the administration are exerting themselves to induce the people of California to form a State Constitution, with a view to the admission of California as a State into the Union, at the next session of Congress. Indeed, that such is the wish of Gen. Taylor's administration, is distinctly stated in the speech, delivered at San Francisco in June last, of the Hon. Thomas Butler King, a most distinguished Whig member of Congress from Georgia. Is there not, then, much reason to believe that this slavery question in regard to California, including the Wilmot Proviso, which has caused such a dangerous excitement throughout the Union, will be settled this year in a manner which none can dispute, viz: by the Californians themselves, by inserting a clause in their State Constitution, forever forbidding the existence of slavery within her limits, and coming thus as a free State into the Union?

OSERVEER.

The *Guernsey Jeffersonian*, published at Cambridge, Ohio, records the death by accident of two of the best citizens of that place within the past week. Mr. BASTIEN BROWN, proprietor of the "Landon House," while attempting to adjust a trunk on